

The Farmington Times

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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

The Republican State Committee is called to meet at the Planters Hotel in St. Louis on Saturday, January 15, for the purpose of naming the date and place for holding a Republican State Convention to elect four delegates at large to the Republican National Convention.

"Write it 1916," was a favorite if not very original editorial, standing out boldly at the head of the editorial columns of most of our exchanges last week. It varies as the years come and go by the change of a single figure or two once in a decade.

"I am for straightout Americanism," says the Colonel. Yes. President Wilson's message to Congress contained some admirable suggestions on straightout Americanism, and it is not strange that the Colonel's aptitude of emphasizing other people's ideas should have caught on.

St. Louis has become the great fur market of the world. For the past week a sale of a million dollars worth of furs has been in progress, the catalogue list containing more than 1,700 lots of furs, ranging from mole skins to choice silver fox and sea otter. Buyers from the East, London and Paris and all the larger cities of the United States are there to get supplies.

Says former President Taft, "The Republican party will be maintained as a Republican party; it will not become a progressive party, with the fads and isms contemplated by the changes." To be sure, you are right, Mr. Taft. The Republican party is reactionary, it is always looking backward, it has no forward gait, it is non-constructive, anything new bulges out its eyes like those of a hill-billy at a circus. Become progressive? It is to laugh.

The land slides in the Culebra district of the Panama Canal into the big ditch have given much trouble since the canal was opened. For several months transit through the canal has been stopped and the work of dredging has been going on. A committee of experts in engineering, geology, seismology and hydrography was recently sent to Panama by the government to inquire into conditions. Some of the members have returned, and while their report to the government has not yet been made, their opinion of conditions in the canal zone is encouraging. "Only the application of engineering skill is necessary to prevent recurrences of the slide," they say.

We have heard much of late as to whether or not different announced candidates for Governor of Missouri are of "gubernatorial size." We have heard so much of late, in fact, as to "gubernatorial size" that it is now approaching very near unto our nerves. What is the mental difference between a good Governor and any ordinary good citizen. The distinction is so infinitesimal as to be indescribable to the ordinary mind. All that is necessary to make a man of "gubernatorial size" is a good intellect and deep-rooted, common honesty. There is no need for any special genius, nor of towering intellect, in the Governor's chair. All the expert opinion that the Governor may need is always at his beck and call. The Times editor inspected all the "exhibits" for Governor of Missouri at the recent St. Louis meeting, and we are ready to risk our reputation as a prophet on the positive statement, that any and every one of the candidates who were there displayed are of "gubernatorial size," insofar, at least, as their mentality is concerned. No need to waste any further time in looking for gubernatorial "ability." Gubernatorial "honesty" is far more rare. Seek that first, and "other things will be added unto you."

FOULING THEIR OWN NEST

W. D. Vandiver, around whose head the gubernatorial bee has been buzzing for the past twelve or fifteen years, and who according to his own statement has sacrificed his ambition by thrice stepping aside for bigger men, such as Folk and Cowherd, says he is willing to step aside again if either Folk or Champ Clark would just intimate that he would accept a nomination. He says he doesn't believe that any of the numerous aspirants for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination would command a majority of the party votes in the primary election, and

that a minority nomination would be unfortunate.

What nonsense! Whoever knew of a primary election where there were three or four candidates for the same office that the nominee came out with a majority of the votes cast? But did that fact weaken the party? Not at all. In the primary the people voted their personal choice, and in the general election they voted for the party's choice—the nominee. All this talk that nobody but Clark or Folk at the head of the ticket can hold Missouri for the Democrats is the veriest rot, and was started by enemies disguised as friends for the purpose of creating dissension and division in the party ranks. Any good, true, honest man and straight Democrat for Governor, on a ticket with equally good men for the other offices, can carry the State, for Missouri is naturally Democratic. If such a ticket can't win, neither could one with Clark or Folk as a leader. Democrats are only discrediting themselves by thus fouling their own nest.

CHOOSING DELEGATES

"The plank adopted at the Democratic Convention at Baltimore concerning the election of national delegates was a suggestion and is not mandatory," says Chairman D. F. McCombs of the National Democratic Committee. "I doubt," says he, "if delegates elected in primary, where no provision is made in the State's primary law, would be seated by the convention." This decision was made by Chairman McCombs because of the attitude of the Arkansas State Democratic Committee which had declared that delegates must seek nomination in a primary, notwithstanding that State's primary law makes no provision for the election of delegates to the national convention nor of committeemen.

In fact, few if any of the States have primary laws that make provision for the election of delegates to national political conventions. The idea is a new one, and was adopted by the Baltimore Convention as evidence that the party favored that mode of electing delegates, but the proper State primary election provision must first be made before a legal election for such purpose could be held.

Take the primary election law of Missouri for instance. It not only makes no provision for the election of delegates to national political conventions, but it must be held in August of each year, whereas the Democratic National Convention is called to meet in St. Louis on June 14th. So that delegates could not be elected under that law.

If the holding of a party primary to elect delegates were ordered by the State Committee of any party, and the practice were sanctioned by the National Committee of that party, it would have to be held under regulations adopted by the National Committee and not under legal restraint. Besides, the expense of conducting such a primary would have to be met by the party and not by the State, which means that the candidates would have to be assessed to meet that expense—an exaction to which few aspiring to be delegates would be able or willing to submit.

It follows then that the delegates to both the Democratic and Republican Conventions in this State at least will be chosen under the old rules or custom—by convention. The Democratic method is that all delegates—at-large and district—are elected by a State Convention—the four delegates at large by vote of the whole convention, and the thirty-two district delegates by the delegates of the State Convention of each representative district. The Republican method has been for the State Convention to elect the delegates at large, and separate District Conventions in each of the districts to elect their district delegates.

THE YOUNGSTOWN RIOT

Six thousand alien strikers at East Youngstown, Ohio, a few days ago turned themselves into a riotous, plundering, incendiary mob, burning houses, robbing stores and assaulting firemen who were trying to put out the fires. The State militia had to be called out to quell the rioters. The losses from fire and robbery amounted to more than \$1,500,000.

Youngstown has a population of between 10,000 and 15,000, and it is said that there are only about 400 voters among them. That means that the laborers of the Steel Sheet and Tube Company are with few excep-

tions aliens who have mostly been brought here to take the places of American laborers. They are segregated to themselves, have little or no opportunity to learn the nature of our government, and cannot grasp the difference between liberty and lawless license. No longer under the restraints that surrounded them in their native monarchies, when they don't get what they demand of their employers, urged on by reckless and sinister leaders, they begin to burn and pillage indiscriminately.

Such foreigners are of little or no benefit to our country. They will never make good citizens because they are huddled together, do not mix with our people and have no opportunity to learn or absorb the duties of citizenship under a republican form of government, and few of them have any desire to learn or appreciation of our institutions that give them larger freedom and better opportunities than they ever dreamed of in their native lands.

But we have this class of people in all our large manufacturing and mining centers—we have them here in the Lead Belt—and their presence is the result of big corporations in this country having them first imported here under contract to take the places of American laborers and overstock the labor market, at the same time yelling for the high tariff and protection to American labor against the "pauper labor" of Europe. The people who benefited by this ill-advised contract system of immigration have frequently reaped its results, but always, as in the case of the East Youngstown horror, peaceable citizens have suffered from their lawless riotings, and American citizens in the militia are called from their homes and business to hold them in check.

SWAMP RECLAMATION

The sixth annual meeting of the National Drainage Congress will be held at Cairo, Ill., on the 19th, 20th and 21st inst. The chief purpose of this Congress is to get national legislation that will bring about the reclamation of the more than eighty million acres of swamp and overflowed lands in the United States. John H. Nolen, Commissioner of Land Reclamation for Missouri, is the Missouri Executive Committee member of the Drainage Congress. Speaker Champ Clark, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and some members of President Wilson's Cabinet will be among the speakers.

Just think what the reclamation of these 80,000,000 acres of swamp and overflowed lands would add to the agricultural wealth to say nothing of the health of the country. That the movement is practical has been thoroughly demonstrated by the large area of swamp lands that has been reclaimed in Southeast Missouri and around New Orleans. Around this city many thousands of acres of swamp and reptile infested land have been reclaimed by private enterprise and converted into orange groves and fertile truck farms, and in turn have contributed much to the wealth and beauty of the surrounding country and to the general healthfulness of the Crescent City.

There are millions, a veritable gold mine, in the rich, alluvial soil of the swamp lands of the Mississippi Valley when once drained of their stagnant, mosquito-breeding, disease-exhaling waters. It is an enterprise in which the government may well take an active interest.

HENSLEY BEGINS FIGHT

Another step in the fight against preparedness, says a Washington telegram of the 7th, was taken in the House on Thursday when Representative Hensley of the Thirteenth Missouri district introduced a drastic resolution demanding an investigation of the organizations engaged in defense propaganda. The resolution will be pressed by the anti-preparedness faction among House Democrats, led by Representative Hensley, as part of the struggle to defeat the administration defense program.

The resolution would give the proposed committee wide inquisitorial powers. Representative Hensley announced his intention of seeking an immediate hearing before the Rules Committee, to which the resolution was referred, and of pressing the measure before the House as soon as possible.

Speaking of preparedness for defense, bluff too long has been the American national game.

Now that peace has been declared in baseball certain of the frontiers of the game are so changed you would hardly know them.

A man at Rochepot invested in quinine at the beginning of the European war, purchasing 10,000 ounces at a low figure. It is said he could close out his supply now at a profit of \$25,000.

REPARATION DEMANDED OF MEXICO BY U. S.

For the Lives of Seventeen Americans Snuffed Out by Mexican Guerillas

Washington, January 12.—Secretary Lansing today telegraphed to General Carranza, calling for prompt, public punishment of the bandits who executed 16 or 17 Americans near Chihuahua Monday. Through Eliseo Arredondo, the newly appointed Mexican Ambassador here, it was arranged to bring the bodies from Chihuahua to Juarez today on a special train.

It was announced at the State Department that Secretary Lansing's protest went by telegraph to American Consul Silliman at Querretaro and demands protection for Americans in the district, which is said to be controlled by the defacto government of Mexico. It denounces the murders at "a dastardly outrage."

Mr. Lansing's dispatch says the murdered men were traveling under safe conducts issued by military commanders of the Carranza government and that they apparently were slain solely because they were Americans.

Secretary Lansing issued a statement in which he said the State Department "feels that it took every possible precaution to prevent Americans from exposing their lives in a region where guerilla warfare is in progress," and that "it is to be deplored that its advice was not followed."

"Every step will be taken to see that the perpetrators of this dastardly crime are apprehended and punished," he said.

The Secretary said the United States would look to Gen. Carranza for satisfaction. The question of what steps the United States will take depends upon development of the facts.

President Wilson was in communication early today with Secretaries Garrison and Lansing and soon instructions were issued to send to the White House all facts as rapidly as received. Advice that at least 16 Americans were killed were received by Major-General Scott, chief of staff of the Army, and also by the State Department.

Secretary Lansing's statement follows:

"In October the department sent the strongest kind of instructions to the Consuls in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, calling upon them to use every means in their power to persuade Americans to leave immediately for United States territory, and these Consuls were instructed to employ special riders to carry this message to Americans located in isolated sections. A few came out. Some, regardless of the disturbed conditions existing in Mexico, did not heed the warning."

"It was only two or three weeks ago that Villa detained 30 Americans in the very district in which the unfortunate Americans now reported killed met their death. Great alarm was felt for the safety of these 30 Americans. Recently the Villistas are said to have stated they would kill Americans in Chihuahua territory in order to force American intervention."

"Within the past week or 10 days, three employees of the Hearst ranch, in Chihuahua, near the place where Americans are now reported slain, were reported to have been executed. Two of these three employees made their appearance at El Paso some days ago, but the third appears to have been killed."

"The department feels that it took every possible precaution to prevent Americans from exposing their lives in a region where guerilla warfare is in progress. It is to be deplored that its advice was not followed."

"Every step will be taken to see that the perpetrators of this dastardly crime are apprehended and punished."

As soon as the Senate assembled, Senator Sherman (Rep.) of Illinois, introduced a resolution proposing intervention in Mexico by the United States and six Pan-American nations which have acted with it in Mexican affairs, unless Gen. Carranza complies with a demand to protect foreign lives and property.

Senator Gallinger, Republican leader, declared the United States should demand full and quick reparation.

"There should be conclusive action taken in this matter," he said. "If full reparation is not made, the Government should take action necessary to enforce it."

Monroe Doctrine Cited
Senator Sherman's resolution is prefaced by the following preamble: "Whereas, Mexico is now and has for several years been rent with civil strife, which in the absence of any

government able to adequately protect life and property, has degenerated into a condition of murder, rapine and pillage, resulting in the loss of lives of American citizens, as well as Europeans, there, and the destruction of their property, and,

"Whereas, Many such outrages have been committed by the armed forces of some of the one or more alleged revolutionary leaders, whose warfare is a method of brigandage perpetrated by bandits; and,

"Whereas, Conditions since the recognition of Carranza, one of the alleged revolutionary leaders, show no improvement, nor does the Government manifest any tendency or sufficient strength to restore order or maintain civil government adequate to the protection of life and property; and,

"Whereas, this Government has promulgated and still adheres, so far as known, to what is commonly called the Monroe Doctrine, under which the Governments of the Old World are prevented from the protection of their own citizens or subjects by armed force, and such foreign Governments being so barred from the protection of their citizens or subjects because of the attitude of the United States on the Monroe Doctrine, thereby render, it is alleged, the United States responsible for the loss of life or property resulting from conditions in Mexico, and such claim, whether well founded or not, is of an arbitrary character, which may subject us to arbitration before tribunal on the question of damages; and,

"Whereas, Such civil strife in Northern Mexico has endangered the life, limb and property of the people of the border states of this country and conditions have now reached that stage no longer tolerable to peace and good order of the border States of this Union, or the life and security of American citizens or other aliens in Mexico.

Urges Demand on Carranza

"Therefore be it resolved: That it is the sense of the Senate, the House concurring, that the Government demand of Carranza, who has been recently recognized as the head of an established government in Mexico, that he protect and save the lives and property of Americans and other aliens in that country."

"And that the other Governments in the Western Hemisphere that lately joined in such recognition be invited to unite in that demand and that in the event of failure of Carranza promptly to furnish such protection, that the President be, and is hereby requested, to invite the co-operation of such Governments heretofore joining with us in intervening for the restoration and peace and good order and the protection of the lives and property not only of American citizens, but other aliens and of peaceable citizens, and when such order is restored and a Government adequate to continue and sustain such protection is established, that the United States withdraw from that country, and

"It is further resolved to be the sole and only purpose of this Government to enter the territory of Mexico for the purpose indicated."

There was in the Senate no discussion on the resolution.

Senator Gallinger read to the Senate a telegram from Judge L. W. Holmes of Keene, N. H., urging him to do all he could to locate his son, Thomas B. Holmes, survivor of the killing.

"My son, Thomas B. Holmes," read the telegram, "is sole survivor of recent Mexican outrages. Please do everything possible to locate him."

Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader, later declared the time for watchful waiting had passed and that the United States now must take some steps to protect the lives of Americans in Mexico. He read a communication from the State Department saying Thomas B. Holmes, the only one of the 17 Americans who escaped death, was safe in Chihuahua.

Senator Stone declared he was in sympathy with the general idea expressed by Senator Gallinger.

REED IN WISCONSIN SPEECH FLAYS PREPAREDNESS FOLLY

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 10.—Opening the Wilson campaign in Wisconsin tonight under the auspices of the Democratic State Central Committee, United States Senator James A. Reed of Missouri defied the opponents of the preparedness policy of President Wilson to show wherein it is wrong and flayed "ambitious gentlemen whose ambition for political power" causes them to criticize the President.

Senator Reed declared he believed there was not one chance in ten thousand of this country becoming involved in war, but, he added, "This chance should not be taken." He said the country should become prepared, and, without calling it President Wilson's program, outlined the President's ideas.

The Missouri Senator told of the outrages to American commerce on the high seas by the British fleet and of the killing of American citizens by German submarines.

THE LOCAL MARKET

Wheat, per bushel.....	\$1.15
Flour, per 100 lbs.....	\$3.30 to 3.50
Bran, per 100 pounds.....	1.30
Mixed Feed, per 100 lbs.....	1.25
Ship Stuff, per 100 lbs.....	1.55
Meal, per bushel.....	\$1.00
Corn, per bushel.....	.95
Oats, per bushel.....	.60
Irish Potatoes, per bushel.....	1.00
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel.....	1.00
Eggs, per dozen.....	.25
Butter, per lb.....	.20 and .25
Honey, per lb.....	.15 and .20
Apples, per bushel.....	.60 to .75
New Sorghum, per gallon.....	.60
Turkeys, per pound.....	.18
Hay, per ton.....	\$10 to 12.00
Hogs, on foot, per lb.....	.06
Bacon, per lb.....	.14
Ducks, per lb.....	.12
Chickens young, 2 lbs and under 12 1/2	1.12
Hens, per pound.....	.10
Cattle, on foot, per lb.....	.05
Veal calves, per lb.....	.06 and .07
Lard, per lb.....	.12 1/2
Tallow, per lb.....	.05
Ham, smoked.....	.16 to .18
Hides, green.....	.12 1/2
Beeswax, per lb.....	.25

THE SECOND HAND STORE

Carries a full line of furniture and stoves, which we will sell for 1/2 to 1-3 the price of new. We do furniture and stove repairing, and upholstering of all kinds. We also carry a line of good composition Roofing, Barn and Roof Paint; Roof Cement for patching all kinds of roofs.

We solicit your patronage.
S. P. COUNTS, Manager.

Did It Ever Occur to You?

That "MONEY AT INTEREST IS A GOOD SILENT PARTNER?" We take it for granted that you are making more than you are spending. Then you want an Investment. Your surplus earnings should not be idle.

The St. Francois County Bank

Submits the following table showing accumulation of deposits of \$1.00 to \$10.00 weekly and interest at 4 per cent. per annum compounded semi-annually.

Weekly Deposits	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years
\$1.00	\$53.05	\$108.24	\$165.65	\$225.38	\$287.53	\$352.19	\$419.46
2.00	106.09	216.46	331.30	450.78	575.09	704.41	838.96
3.00	159.13	324.69	496.94	676.15	862.50	1,056.48	1,258.30
4.00	212.18	432.93	662.60	901.65	1,150.15	1,408.79	1,677.89
5.00	265.23	541.17	827.26	1,123.89	1,432.50	1,753.58	2,087.63
6.00	318.27	649.40	993.91	1,352.34	1,725.25	2,113.22	2,496.46
7.00	371.32	757.64	1,159.56	1,577.72	2,012.77	2,465.41	2,996.33
8.00	424.36	865.87	1,325.22	1,803.12	2,300.33	2,817.63	3,355.82
9.00	477.41	974.11	1,490.87	2,028.51	2,587.87	3,169.83	3,775.30
10.00	530.45	1,082.35	1,656.51	2,253.88	2,875.39	3,521.01	4,194.75

A little extra effort on your part will secure any desired sum at a specific time. Consult the above table and open a Savings Account at the ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY BANK today and watch it grow. \$1.00 or more will start you.